श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम नीति, 1987 के अनुपालन में व अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता प्राप्त कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नई परियोजनाएं आरंभ करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन से सहायता प्राप्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 20 अतिरिक्त परियोजना आरंभ करने की सम्भावना है। बाल श्रम के उन्मूलन व निवारण के लिए पहचान किए गए राज्यों व राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम परियोजना क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त प्रयास किए जाने के प्रस्ताव किये गये हैं। इन परियोजनाओं को राज्य सरकारों व अन्य एजेन्सियों जैसे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, श्रम संघों, नियोक्ता संघों आदि के घनिष्ठ सहयोग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाना है।

(ग) और (घ) बाल श्रम के विद्यमान होने के लिए किसी देश द्वारा भारत की भर्त्सना नहीं की गई है तथा किसी देश द्वारा भारत से वस्तुओं के आयात पर रोक की घोषणा नहीं की गई है।

Grain storage facilities in North-Eastern Region

@*267. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to provide funds to help the State administration in the North-Eastern Region to create new grain storage facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) & (b) The Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has been providing financial assistance to North-Eastern States for construction of godowns to augment storage capacity available for the Public Distribution System. The scheme has been in operation since 1983-84. Under this scheme, 75% loan and 25% subsidy to meet the cost of construction of godowns was being provided until 1991-92. Since 1992-93, the scheme has been liberalised to provide for 50% loan and 50% subsidy to the State Governments for construction of godowns. The details of financial assistance provided to the North-Eastern States under the scheme are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1992-93	1993-94
Meghalaya	6.00	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	5.36	2.46	—	25.00	—
Assam	—	—	20.00	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	61.35	—
Tripura	—	—	—	30.00	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	4.00	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—

No assistance was released during the year 1991-92.

Grants to Voluntary Agencies for Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

*268. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of grant given during the last three years under a plan scheme of grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour;

(b) the number of voluntary agencies which have received these grants; and

(c) the number of bonded labours released and rehabilitated during this period by such voluntary agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) During the last three years ending 31-3-1993, an amount of Rs. 5.000 has been released to two voluntary agencies identified by the Government of Rajasthan during 1991-92, as Central Share for managerial

@ Previously Starred Question No. 167, transferred from 6th August, 1993.

subsidy on (50 : 50) basis. No other proposal for grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour has been received. The scheme has since been transferred to the States.

In addition to managerial subsidy @ Rs. 5,000 per annum, the scheme also provides for payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for each release order in excess of 20 secured in a year subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in a year inclusive of managerial subsidy. During the last three years, no proposals have been received from any Voluntary Organisation through the State Governments or Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in this respect. There is also a provision that CAPART will first spend from its resources the Central Share to be given to the Voluntary Agencies concerned and then claim for reimbursement. No such claim for reimbursement has been received either from CAPART during the last 3 years ending 31-3-1993.

Collaboration with China in Coal Technology

*269. Shri CHIMANBHAI MEHTA :
DR. SANJAYA SINH :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious attempts are in motion to work out a co-operation with China in coal technology sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the major variations in Indian and Chinese technologies in the coal sector and details of benefit India will get from Chinese co-operation; and

(c) what are the figures of coal production in India and China per annum in various categories of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) to (c) A delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of Coal visited China in June, 93 under a UNIDO sponsored technical exchange programme. During discussions held with the Chinese authorities, there were positive indications of fruitful co-operation in the field of coal industry between India and China. As a follow-up a technical group comprising of experts from Coal India Limited & Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have gone to China to indentify the areas of possible co-operation, particularly in the field of underground mechanised longwall technology and coal utilisation related areas.

China's reported coal production during 1992-93 was about 1140 million tonnes with 95% contribution by Underground mining and only 5% coming from Surface mining. In India, out of a coal production of 240 million tonnes during 1992-93, about 2/3rd of the production came from Surface mining and only 1/3rd from Underground mining. In the event of a co-operation between both the countries, the Indian Coal Industry could take advantage of Chinese experience to boost its coal production from Underground mining. India could also be benefited in procurement of Chinese made Longwall equipment which are reported to be much cheaper than the European countries from where India is presently importing the equipment.

In terms of type of coal being mined in China and India *per annum, the raw coal production* figure available for the year 1991 are as follows :

Chinese Raw Coal Production by Coal type in 1991

		China	India
	Type	Output(MT)	Output(MT)
1.	Anthracite	229.77	—
2.	Bituminous	845.15	229.28

भूमिगत कोयला खनन की नई तकनीक का विकास

*270. डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :
श्री वीरेन जे० शाह :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में 1974-75 की अपेक्षा 1992-93 के वर्ष के दौरान भूमिगत कोयला खनन में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयला उद्योग के लिए शोध एवं अन्वेषण कार्य में संलग्न संस्थानों द्वारा इस अवधि के दौरान भूमिगत खनन हेतु एक नई तकनीक का भी विकास किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार अब इस प्रयोजन के लिए चीन से तकनीक लेने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस तकनीक को अपनाने के बाद कोयला उत्पादकता व खनन लागत के बारे में अनुमान क्या है ?